# FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 25.

Bright and Mill on the Situation-Progress of Education in Great Britain-Formation of a New Party in France.

Gold Discoveries at the Cape of Good Hope.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Scotia at New York we have European dates to July 25.

#### GREAT BRITAIN. Mr. Bright at Birmingham.

On the 24th of July Mr. Bright was entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Birmingham and politics being precluded, he spoke as follows in reply to the teast of his health:—Ailuding to the Irish question, he observed that within the last fortnight he had been in Ireland, and having seen a great many people, at Limerick, on the banks of the Shannon, and in Dublin, he was there to state his belief that there was a sensibly improved feeling among the Catholic majority, who seemed to think that the English Parliament were honestly turning their minds to investigate the questions which had hitherto made the great difficulty which Ireland had been to the United Kingdom. The general impression was that the Established Church in Ireland was was that the Established Church in Ireland was as good as gone, but at the same time they looked to that party in England which proposed to dis-establish the Irish Church for generous dealing, sympathy, and fairness in the great transaction which they believed now to be inevitable. There were, however, other questions with regard to Ireland which called for settle-ment, the chief of which was the land question. There was a universal complaint that the great bulk of the proprietors of the soil did not reside in the country, and performed none of the duties of proprietors, but took their incomes and expended them in Dublin or in foreign

At this moment we had a free press, a free platform, and a free Parliament. Some people looked with alarm upon Democratic institutions. He should himself be very sorry in some things to Americanize our institutions. In the course of a few months the countries would be engaged in a great political struggle. We should be engaged in returning a new parliament, and the United States would be employed in the election of a new Chief Magistrate, who would have to direct the affairs of that nation for the next four We might have a change of administrayears. We might have a change or administration following our election, and in America, in
all probability, the same result would follow; but there was one thing they had
in the United States which he would
be grievously sorry to see imported into
this country. They had in the change of a four
years' dynasty a change in almost all their officers throughout what might be called their
internal establishments. Such a change would
be most disadvantageous in this country. At be most disadvantageous in this country. At the same time, America was setting us an example in the reduction of her public expendi-ture which we ought to follow. There was nothing, he thought, which could justify our enormous military and naval armament; and he asked why it was, although the United States and other nations had a very large trade and commerce with China and the East, all the police of those seas was paid for out of English taxation? He contended that to the enormous burden of the taxation we bore was to be attributed the source of the vast amount of pa' riotism that was found to exist in the lowest

stratum of society. John Stuart Mill Before His Con-

In addressing the electors of Westminster on the 23d of July, Mr. Mill said:—Great changes have been made in our representative institutions. The constituencies had been greatly enlarged, and they were now going to be asked what they meant to do with their new power. Did they intend to have a stricter government, with an improvement in its administration? The mass of the community had obtained influence and a voice in the conduct of the Legisla-Was their purpose that the imperial interest should be more attended to than it had If they meant that the Government under

which we were now living should be a good one for the whole people, a government willing and able to deal with the great social difficulties now pressing upon us, then it was time to bestir themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was time for them to think how to make their political suffrages instrumental in bringing about this purpose. The people had only to make up their mind that thing should be done, and it would be done. Where there was a will the way would present no difficulties. When they made up their minds that the Cern Laws should cease, anybody could have carried the measure, and when they decided a thing should be done it could be done. Now, there was the Irish Church. When the nation had decided that it should no longer go on, the thing could be done almost as easily as said. But the nation had a great many more things to do than that. It had got to make good laws for the safety of society. We had got a great deal the safety of society. We had got a great deal richer, more struggling, more overcrowded in society, than our ancestors could ever have formed any idea of. A vast mercautile and commercial industry had thrown itself up, and there was a number of things to be done now that required long and patient thought, much more hought and patience than the body politic could possibly bestow upon their consideration. What the public had to do, then, was to find the men who could do the thing. For instance, let him first speak of the great question upon every pody's mind—the proportions and relations between capital and labor. How far did the public mind go upon that? Why, it is let the relation between workman and employer, as far as it can the law; but this was not a case in which the nation could instruct Parlis ment, and the proper mode of dealing with the question had yet to be found out. (Hear, hear,) Another matter was the power to deal pauperism, as contained in poor-law relief. We knew the vices of the system, we knew that vast sums of money were levied, and yet those who most needed public charity were imperfectly We knew that provision was made for nursing the sick, caring for the aged and help-less, and education for the young; and yet these things were often a cruel mockery. How was this? Why, it was because these matters had not been thoroughly organized. What was wanted was an organizing mind, who should be able to know how to make people do their duty, how to give relief without encouraging those who were not entitled to it. If the people then wanted all these things done they must be content to send to Parliament not men who would merely support Mr. Gladstone, but men who

General News. A blue book, costaining the annual report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year ending 1867-68, has just been published for the information of Parliament. From this document it appears that during the year to which the report reters there had been an increase on the return of the year previously in the number of schools or departments of schools

actually inspected, amounting to 1005, and in the number of children amounting to 103,496. There was also an increase of 742 certificated teachers, 163 assistant teachers, and 564 pupil teachers. A great divergence is pointed out between the provisions made for normal training and the employment of it, and this is said to be a question of the utmost gravity. It does not arise from want of funds, but from want of suitable candidates; and the Commissioners do

suitable candidates; and the Commissioners do not seem to be inclined to relax the stringent regulations which are found to be necessary.

—The English government received official information of the outbreak of cattle plague in Egypt. It is reported to have broken out in Volhynia and other parts of Russia.

—The steamship Norseman arrived at Southampton with the Cape mails, bringing among her passengers the Rev. Mr. Van der Wall and Mr. de Villiers, who have been appointed as a deputation to England for the purpose of conferring with the Ministry on the Basuto question. The Cape Argus of the 19th of June says. The Cape Argus of the 19th of June says. that the matters across the Orange river re-mained much as before. The renewed attempts to open negotiations for a settlement of the disputed land question had failed, the Boers evincing no disposition to "abate the preten-sions they have hitherto maintained."

Sir James Brooke, K. C. B., Rajah of Sarawak, by his will dated April 15, 1867, devised his sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and the heirs male of his body and, in default of issue, the Rajah devised his said sovereignty unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns forever; and the Rajah appointed Miss Angela Georgina Burdet Coutts, Mr. Thos. Fairbairn, and Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P., trustees of his will, to see the pur-poses aloresaid carried into effect. The Rajah bequeathed to his nepbew, Charles Johnson Brooke, all his real and personal estate in Borneo and England, and constituted him his residuary legatee; and the Rajah directed his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, to furnish to his executors, from his property in England, and out of the debt which was due to him from the State of Sarawak, sufficient funds to raise legacies to Arthur Crookshank, Esq., and Mr. George Brooke, and liberal annuities in favor of

#### THE CONTINENT. Proposed Fouration of a New Party in France.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette, July 24, writes:—
The Revue Moderne of to-morrow is to give the story of M. Emile Ollivier's negotiations with the Court. It appears that the Duc de Moray was the first to make advances, and that while was the first to make advances, and that while the Emperor was in Algeria the Empress sent M. Ollivier an invitation to dine, which was accepted on the condition that M. Ollivier should not be received as a deputy by the Empress in her quality of sovereign. A second invitation was sent by her Majesty some little time afterwards, and hardly had M. Ollivier been received when the Emperor entered, and is said to have been much struck and charmed is said to have been much struck and charmed at the simplicity of the theories sustained with courageous eloquence by the young deputy. On his side, M. Ollivier did not escape the seductive power of the Emperor. A sort of the was formed, and a Liberal conspiracy, with M. de Morny at its head, was set on foot in the Tuilleries. The plot was about to bear fruit when the Duc de Morny died. After an interregnum, Count Walewski succeeded to the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, and M. Oilivier was received by the Count, who is liberal, and has an aversion to M. Rouher, on the same terms as previously. But times had changed, and the Emperor by no means accorded the same confidence to Count Walewski as to the Duc de Morny; M. Rouher weighed heavy in the balance. In 1866, after a conversation with the Countess Walewski, the Emperor sent for M. Olliver, who was informed, however, that an interview would be useless if he did not pledge himself to accept a portfolio.

M. Ollivier promised, and consequently was
Minister when he entered the Emperor's Cabinet on the 16th of January, 1867. In an interview which insted two hours, he pleaded the cause of the press and right of meeting; the Emperor yielded what was asked, and M. Ollivier was to carry out his programme with M. Rouher if that Minister would consent, and without him if he would not. M. Oilivier then asked the Emperor to give him back his promise, as he would be better able to defend the new policy just decided on as an independent de-puty. His Majesty, little accustomed to such demands, accepted, honoring M. Ollivier for his request. The new laws were some time being hatched, and the Deputy of Paris reminded the Emperor of his promises in a rather severe tone, and received as an answer that the difficulty of reeasting the Ministry had caused the delay, which would come to an end the next The 10th of January-the date of Emperor's liberal letter—came, and M. Rouher was directed to consult with M. Oilivier on the best way of carrying out the new measures. To M. Rouher he said:—"I have four things to tell you. First. They say I wish to replace you as Minister of State; if you believe this, put the question to me in the Chamber. Second. If you are Minister to-day you owe your place to me; if you doubt it ask the Emperor. Third, I will assist you without any arriere-pensee. Fourth. I beg you will march in the way opened to you to-day, and not fancy yourself bound by your resistance of yesterday that you will remember that a man never contradicts himself when he does better." Such is a brief summary of the coming explanation. and if M. Emile Offivier showed weakness in not defending the policy he persuaded the Emperor to adopt, he has displayed wonderful abnega-

#### tion, and will, no doubt, regain the conddence of his constituents for exhibiting a rare quality.

Maximilian's Widow. The Memorial Diplomatique, July 23, says:-There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Lacken. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep, to which her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she had an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she reiself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie-Henriette, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bedtime it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest.

Revolutionary Journals in Spain. A letter from Madrid of the 17th of July, in the Independence Beige, mentions the names of three claudestine journals circulating in that city-viz; the Exterminator, the Revolution, and the Revolutionary Buttelin. The two last named occupled themselves with the Queen's private life, and the first pointed out for popular vengeance a certain number of persons well known for their revolutionary tendencies, whose places of residence were given. These papers are said to be widely circulated in Madrid and the provinces. The same correspondent says that the Queen of Spain has anreservedly approved the repressive policy of the Cabinet, and the ministerial journal, Et Espanot, defends it as the only course it was possible to adopt. The opposition against which we have at this moment to struggle, it says, is not one of those oppositions that are disarmed by a mere change persons or modification of the policy of the government. What is now wanted, what is imperatively and impertinently demanded, cannot be granted by any ministry in which the legiti mate Queen of Spain, Donne Isabella II, of Bourbon, has placed her confidence."

## AFRICA.

Discovery of Gold Fields at the Cape of Good Hope.

The London Times of July 25, says:-"Advices from the Cape of Good Hope tend to confirm

the report recently received with regard to gold discoveries beyond the Transvall Republic. Some of the accounts in circulation are of the wildest description, but setting these saids there wildest description, but setting these aside there is reason to believe not only that deposits exist but that they are very rich and extensive. They appear to be situated about five hundred mites from Patcheistrom, a town on the Southern border of Transvaal, and the route is reported to be healthy and abounding in game. It is also alieged that the chief is friendly and anxious to come under British protection. There is a tradition that the Portuguese sext an expedition in the sixteenth century to work those mines, which falled through the prevalence of fever and the poisonous fly described by Dr. Livingstone as destructive to horses and cattle, It ascended the Zambesi as far as Sena, but those who did not perish turned back, and no attempt has since been made. Some of the Cape travellers know the line of route well, and forther and more distinct particulars may, therefore, soon be expected. Natal is the nearest seaport to the district, and expeditions will most likely be organized from that colony as well as from the Cape. Should the expectations entertained be confirmed even in but a moderate degree an be confirmed even in but a moderate degree an impulse will be given to that and the o her set-tlements which will speedily retrieve the de-pression of the past few years. The following extract from a letter written by a merchant ordinarily of sober views, and dated from Cape Town, the 4th ult., indicates that the discovery has created a frenzy even greater than that which always arises under such circumstances, and which almost invariably ends in disappoint-

"Reports of the existence of extensive gold-fields beyond the Transvaat Republic appear to be fully corroborated, richer and more extenbe fully corroborated, richer and more extensive, it is said, than anywhere else. In fact, it is thought the ancient Ophi has been struck. What do you think of gold in heavy veins imbedded in white quariz—auriferous quartz—in thirty different localities, and immen-c surface strata, rich in gold, the one 22 miles broad and the other 60 miles long, with parallel veins, and width of from two to three miles?"

## THE CAMPAIGN.

General Carl Schurz on Suffrage and Finance.

General Carl Schurz spoke at Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday eveding. We give his views on negro suffrage and the bond question:— "The Democrats say that by giving the negro at the South the right of suffrage we will make the black race too overbearing. It may be replied to that, that free labor entitles to political power. He exemplified his vie v by putting a supposititious case. Supposing there had been a war in Germany against the great lan sholders in Mecklenburg, and that one of the consequences had been the liberation of their laborers—a kind of serfs—would it be sound policy to leave all political power exclusively to the landnolders? No; the political power must rest with the masses, the people. The Democrats speak of the negro's alleged stupidity; that he does not know how to appreciate the right of suffrage all at once bestowed upon him. If any Caucasian had been in slavery for several centuries he would be in the very same fix as Sambo. Perhaps he could not deny that the negro will never attain such a degree of refinement as the white man; but the negro would be capable of attaining a much higher degree of retinement than he had attained up to this time. It is our sacred duty to assist him in his course of education. As for the negro being capable of comprehending fally the rights and duties of suffrage, the speaker said that he had voted many times himself said that he had voted many times dinself without being fully posted on the matter. Suffrage is said to be a privilege for all; for the masses it is a right. Suffrage is a bulwark for preserving the dignity of law and justice. Casting votes would always be a matter of justinet and interest. terest. For instance, it the negroes of the South in 1861 had been allowed to vote, secession would have been impossible; then the negro would have east his vote in a wiser way than the wisest of the whites, and a great deal wiser than the Democrats lately at New York. Negro suffrage at that time would have made the war an impossibility. The negro down South casts his vote not only in his interest, but just as well in our own interest. Democrats called the negro stupid. If he would vote for them they would call him smart. They despise him because he is led by his interest, which eaches him to appreciate freedom and happiness Negro rule at the South is another nightmare for Democratic sensitiveness. Will ever such a three million five hundred thousand negroes and over eight million whites. Should ever the blacks rule over the Caucasians then will the whites deserve it. Republicans are not atraid of such an event. Besides, the Caucasians are being reinferced continually by immigration; the Africans are not. Such Democratic nignt-mares are laughable. We are no children, who will run away at the cry, 'The black man is coming.' It was further said the Republicans were not sound on the bondholders' question. When these six per cent, bonds were issued the Government was well nigh a bankrupt and had to accept any terms to get money: the promises riven then had faithfully to be kept; no rich folks were the bondholders, only working men and small business men; there were in Germany many millions of these gold bonds held by ser vants and people of low stations in life."

#### Hom, John A. Griswold's Acceptance of the New York Gubernaterial Nomina-

Hop. John A. Griswold, in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New York,

writes as follows:-"It remains for the loyal and considerate people of this country to decide whether the path of safety lies in the election of a President who shall decide null and void all laws enacted by Congress since the voluntary withdrawal or the representatives of the late Rebel States; who shall compel the army to undo all that has been done in the reconstruction and restoration of those States to their 'proper practical relation' to the Union; who shall, if necessary to accomplish this purpose, drive the national Congress from the capital at the point of the bayonet and again plunge the country into a state of anarchy and revolution. After the terrible scourgings of a four years' war, more ormidable in its magnitude and devastating in its effects than was ever before waged for the lestruction of an established Government, the Union Republican party adopt as their motto the language of the great Captain whose military genius carried us safely through the con dict, and upon whose clear judgment, profound loyalty, and earnest patriotism we now depend, "Let us have peace." Peace alone can restore to us our former commercial prosperity solve all the perding intricate problems of finance and make us what we should be, the nation of all others leading the van in the progress of

Christian civilization.

The work of reconstruction is now well night completed. It has thus far been in the hands of those who saved the nation from its de-stroyers. There could be no indemnity for the past, but such security as could be provided for the future was demanded, and has been ob tained so far as the measures of Congress have been adopted by the States lately in rebellion. Shall this unfinished work go on to a full and final consummation, or shall the ship of State again be launched on the stormy sea of revolu tion, guided and manned by those whose failure to destroy was because of the superior power of the loyal, who were determined to save the Republic?"

-Vallandigham says, in the Dayton (Ohlo) Ledger:-"Governor Seymour is not a bond-holder, nor did he receive the support of the bondbolders in the New York Convention. Their choice was Chase. Seymour stands upon th same platform, financial and otherwise, that Mr. Pendleton would have stood upon had the nomination been conferred upon him,"

# EYMOUR

He Formaly Accepts the Nomination.

He Swallows the Tammany Repudiation Platform.

He Denounces the Attitude of Congress.

#### FROM UTICA.

Governor Seymour Accepts the Somina-tion and Defines His Position.

Utica, Aug. 4 .- Governor Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the Tammany nomination. He says it was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and proved himself unable to resist the pressure. The resolutions adopted at the Convention, accord with his

He has delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The Congressional party has not only alied itself with the military power, which is to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken so meracing an attitude towards electors.

Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential Electors, and the first bold step has been taken to destroy the right of suffrage. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and the return to industrial pursuits. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are length-

ening by the cost of living made by the exactions of the Government. Our people are harassed by the many and frequent demands the tax-gathers; men have been admitted to representatives of some of the Southern 1 with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection.

These men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder at the South, and every motive springing from the love of power and gain and of a desire for vengeance prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party have protested against the policy that leads to this result.

EThe chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits, while those who clamorously insist that they are only friends of the Union, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

The Border State Colored Convention. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5 .- The Border State Colored Convention assembled here in Douglass Institute yesterday, and were in session day an i evening. About sixty delegates, from four or five States, were present. George Hackett, of Baltimore, presided. An address to the colored men of the South was adopted, endorsing the faithfulness of the Republican party to the cause of liberty, justice, and equal political rights, and urging their brethren to cast a solid vote for Grant and Colfax; also deprecating the negroes cutting their own throats by aiding the Democracy. Numerous speeches were made, all conservative, advocating peace and harmony. George W. Herring offers himself as a candi-

date for Congress from the Third Congressional District. He is a Democrat with strongly secesh proclivities, but clever. Robert J. Brent, also in same field for same

nemination. Both are antagonistic to Governor Swann, who is moving all his powers for the nomination.

The damage by the heavy rain and the flood of Jones' Falls, on night before last, is conside. rable. The Northern Central Railway is detained by their temporary bridges being again

Business is dull. An unusual number of people are out of town.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations, By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 5-A. M.-Consols 944@941 for money and account. Five-twenties 712; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 37%. FRANKFORT, August 5-A. M .- United States

5.20s, 754@751. LIVERPOOL, August 5-A. M.-Cotton declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Uplands, 9fd.; Orleans, 10d. Cora firm, and advanced to 35s. 3d. Wheat firm at 12s. for white California; and 10s, 6d. for red Western. Flour advanced to 27s. 6d. Beef declined 2s. 6d., and is quoted at 102s. 6d. All other articles unchanged. London, August 5-A. M.-Sugar, 36s. 6d. for

No. 12 D. S. on the spot.

#### Afternoon Quotations. LONDON, August 5-P. M .- Consols, 941 for

money and account. United States 5-20s, 711@ 714: Illinois Central, 921; Erie, 371.

LIVERPOOL, August 5-P. M .- Cotton dull but unchanged. It is now thought the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Corn is easier and declined to 35s. Provisions are duil. Lard is firm at 66s.

ANTWERP, August 5-P. M .- Petroleum 534f. for stundard white.

## Death of an Editor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5 .- Washington Clapp, editor of the Natick Times, while walking from his residence to his office this morning, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in the

#### FROM READING.

Episcopal Convocation in the New Dio-Special Despatch to The Brening Telegraph.

READING, Aug. 5.—This morning the first convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, within the proposed new Diocese, opened in Christ Church in this city. The Rev. Bishop Stevens was present, and assisted by ten clergymen, conducted the morning prayers. The Church not having been hitherto formally consecrated, it was set apart for divine worship, according to the rubric. It is a beautiful edifice, and boasts one of the most beautiful steeples in the State, built entirely of brown

Bishop Stevens preached from the twentyeighth chapter of Genesis, seventeenth verse:-"And he was afraid, and said how dreadful is this place. This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The sermon contained an able defense of the Episcopal service, and an exhibition of the beauty of the Book of Common Prayer. After the sermon the holy communion was administered, the Bishop conducting the same.

The congregation present this morning is not arge, but there are in attendance quite a number of lay deputies from surrounding parishes, The meeting is composed of the parochial clergy and three lay deputies from each parish within the limits of the proposed new Diocese. The only two conditions which the Convention required before the consent of the Bishop to the proposed division should be given were

1. That evidence shall be furnished the Bishop that two thirds of the clergy and parishes, re. presenting two-thirds of the communic ints reported in 1867, approve of being set off as a 2. That twenty-five hundred dollars a year for ve years secured for the support of the

# FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

#### A Grand Republican Mass Meeting to be Held. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5 .- A grand mass meeting of the friends of Grant and Colfax will be held by the citizens of Atlantic City, . J., on Saturday, August 8. The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meet" ing, viz:-Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. Galusha A' Grow, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Joseph B. Dayton, Esq., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. T. ffey, Hon. Edward Bettle, and others.

et the movement thus commenced on the ores of the Atlantic roll westward till it eaches the Pacific Ocean. The committee having the matter in charge extend a cordial invitation to all who can to be present.

#### VENEZUELA.

Marshal Falcon Contemplates Driving Monages from the Presidential Casir.

ST. TROMAS, July 30, via Havana, August 5 .-Marshal Falcon, lately President of Venezuela, has reappeared before Coro, whence he had recently to make his escape to the Island of Curacoa. He contemplates attacking General Monagas to regain the Executive chair from which the latter drove him by force.

Heavy Failure in Massachusetts. WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5.-J. H. Jenkins & Co., dry goods dealers of this city, failed yesterday, with liabilities said to be over \$50,000, including \$30,000 to H. B. Claffin & Co., of New York, and \$10,000 to Jordan, Marsh & Co., of

## WHISKY STAMPS.

Description of the New Stamps for Dis-

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now actively engaged in printing the tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, in accordance with the new revenue law. The stamps are about five inches square, with a handsom vignette representing the reaping of grain, and are made of ten different denominations, from twenty to one hundred and thirty. Each denomination of stamps has nine coupons attached, so that these ten stamps will answer for any number of gauged gallons between those numbers. They are bound in books, with stamps attached to each stamp, like banker's checks, and being charged for their full value to the collector he gets credit for all unused coupons remaining in the book on its return; and thus the system operates as a check upon the collector, preventing fraud either by collusion or otherwise. The method by which re-use, or the use a second time, of the stamp is prevented is new and ingenious. The stamp is pierced with a large hole in the centre, which is covered by a thinner paper before printing. After it is printed and attached to the bar-rel it cannot be soaked off and re-used, stamp will come off in two pieces, which, from their peculiar construction, cannot again be united on another barrel. The stamp is permanently defaced by any attempt to remove it.
One peculiarity of the stamp is that it cannot be printed except by what is known as the dry process, by hydrostatic power, so that the stamps cannot, in the present state of the art, be printed anywhere but in the Treasury Department. This effectually prevents counterfeiting. The stamps, as well as the paper upon which they are printed, were invented by Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ] Wednesday, August 5, 1868

The rates of discount for money remain about the same, viz,:-4 to 6 per cent. on Government and other acceptable collateral. The prominent feature of the market to-day was the excitement in gold, which sold up to 148, an advance of 2; upon the opening figure of yesterday. This upward movement is caused, in a measure, by a combination of New York speculators, the limited supply of floating coin, and the general belief that the premium will rise much higher on commercial and political The raid made in New York upon Erie, by

which the price was materially lowered, has caused a general downward tendency in the entire speculative list. Government loans were dull, closing at the following quotations:—
115;al15; for the registered 1881; 115;al16 for the coupon 1881; 109 al 10; for 5-20 registered 1862; 114 al 14; for 5-20 coupon 1862; 110 al 11 for -20 coupon 1864; 112a1124 for 5-20 coupon 1865; 108ga108g for do. do. do., January and July; 108ga109 for 5 20 coupon 1867; 108ga109g for do. do. 1868; 109a1094 for 10.40 registered; and 109a 1094 for 10:40 coupon.

State loans were held with more firmness. with sales of the second series at 107, and the third series at 1084. City loans were firm at 1034 for the new, and 994 for the old certif-

Railroad shares were unsettled with a general falling off in all the fancies on the list. Reading closed at 45 a 45 t, a decline of t; Peun-sylvania Railroad sold at 52 a 52 t, a decline of ; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 32a324, a de-

cline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 44\$, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 68 for Norristown Railroad; 26 'or Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and 33 for North

Philadelohia and Erie Batiroad, and 33 for North Pennsylvania Raliroad.

Canal stocks were dull and weak, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 21; 2021; and Schnylkill Navigation preferred at 20. The best bid for the common stock of the latter was 9.

In Bank shares we notice sales of North America at 241; and Commonwealth at 61.

Passenger Ballway snares were quiet, with 51 bid for Second and Third; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Thirteenth and Filteenth; and 10 for Hestonville. for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK RICHANGE SALES TO-DAY

BEFORE					
100 sh Reading		2d., 45%			
\$200 Pa 68, 2 series 107					
\$450 do.3 ser_is. 10834	10 8h	BR N A			
\$5000 N P R 78 90	10sh Mor Cl Pf b5 70				
\$2000 Elmira 78 94		Comwith Bk 61			
129 sh Penna Rla. 52%	200	Read R			
12 dorec. 52%	70.0	dola bao. 45 3-16			
100 do 860wp. 52%	200	do18.N10, 45%			
10 sh Leh V R 50%	300	do.s5wn∈			
15 8h Lit Sch R 44%	900	In_ 45%			
110 sh Leb N 21%	100	do 45 31			
7 do 2136	108	do			
300 dols.860, 21	100	do 45%			
100 do 21\4	100	do458-16			
100 sh Cats Pf b80. 32%	500	do18,.b80,. 4536			
200 dols 825	100	dob60.453-16			
300 do. 860wn_18 82	100	do #10. 45%			
200 do 334	500	do85 45%			
200 do860wn 32	100	de2d. 45%			
100 do 825	500	do 45%			
And the second second second second	serve)	ACCURATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN			

-Messra, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities. etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 1152@116; old 5-20s. 1144@1144; new 5-20s, 1864. 1104@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; 5-20s. July, 1084@109; do., 1887. 1084@109; do., 1868, 1084@109; do., 1868, 1094@1094. Gold, 1474.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Bouth Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 3 P. M:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1154@116; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1864, 1104@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, new, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, new, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@1094; do., 1867, new, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@1094; do., 1867, new, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 1084@111; do., 1865, 1184; do. October, 1865, 1174. Gold, 1474@148. Silver, 1384@1404.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 1154@116; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1144@1142; do., 1864, 1104@111; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1084@1109; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1865, 1084@1109; 5s, 10-40s, 1094@1094. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-40; September, 1865, 1184@1184; october, 1865, 1184@1184. U. S. Pacific [Railroad Currency Bonds, 1021@103. Gold, 148@1484.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quosations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No.

		1 stree		Sec.	12/11/2017		10.72
30 A	. M.				A. M.		148
0		1.6	1471	11 30	"	10.11	147
0.16			147+	11 81			148
0.20	14 .	- 2	147	11.34	44		148
0.32	** .		1471	11:35	44	13	148
0.42		1.0	147#	11.45	** .		147
0.46	** .		147	12.05	P. M.		147
1.09				12 15			147
1.15	44		147	12.18	** .		147
1.19				12:30			147
m ad	wana	0611	from I		while or	Intati	An

An advance of 14 from last night's quotation, Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110 @1104: 3 days, 1104@1108. On Paris:—60 days, 5t. 164@5f. 134: 3 days, 5f. 134@5f. 10.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.-There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and no demand except from the local trade, whose purchases are limited to the local trade, whose purchases are limited to present necessities. Sales of several hundred barrels at \$7.50@8 25 for superfine; \$8.25@9 25 for extrae, \$9@11 25 for spring wheat extra family, \$10@12.50 for Pennsylvanis and Onio do, do., and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales of 500 barrels at \$9.37½. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The advance noted yesterday in prime Wheat is well sustained, but the aggregate business is mengre. Sales of 3500 bushels red at \$2.40@2.50, and 1000 bushels No. 1 Spring at \$2.10. We quote new and old Pennsylvania Rye at \$1.70@1.80.

new and old Pennsylvania Rye at \$2.10. We quote new and old Pennsylvania Rye at \$1.70@1.80. Corn is unsettled and \$1.25 is now demanded for prime yellow; 1500 bushels interior sold at \$1.16@1.18 and \$1.22 for Western mixed. Oats are in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels new

Ohio at 90c.

Cloverse od is in better demand, with sales of 250 bushels at \$8, and 600 bushels on secret terms. Timothy may be quoted at \$2.50@2.75. Flaxseed sells at \$2.50@2.55.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. W. 

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......AUGUST 5. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. & Co.

Barque Freitag, Radmann, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Kosmos, Weinrichs, Hamburg.

Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor, G. S. Repplier Bro.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston. Davis Pearson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, Baltimore, Wigton & Co. Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Providence, Hammett & Nell. Schr David Babcock, Colcord, Dorchester, Mass., Warren & Gregg. Schr Progress, Foxwell, Dorchester, Mass., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Eunice, Barker, 15 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Philips.
Schr Gen. Taylor, Wiley, 4 days from Providence, with mose, to C. S. Crowell.
Schr Progress Foxwell, from Dorchester, Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Sallsbury, Schr S. H. Sharp, Conwell, from Boston, Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston, Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston, Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Newburyport,

MEMORANDA. Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult. Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult. Ship Wilhelmine. Rhetz, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult. Barques Louisa, Toornvik, and Terpsichere. Peder-sen. hence for Cronstadr, at Copenhagen 22d ult. Barque Jennie Filingwood, Ellingwood, hence for Hamburg, was below that port 24th ult. Barque Lakembs, Rood, hence for Bremen, at Ports-mouth, Eng., 24th ult. mouth, Eng., 24th ult.
Schrs M. Hand, Brooks, from Greenport, and Sarah
Reed, Arnold, from Portland, Ct., at New York yes-Bebrs Henry May, Backett, from Dighton, and Wm. S. Loughton, Tatem, from Fall River, both for Phila-deiphia, at Newport 2d tust, Schrs Lamartine, Butler, and Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Providence 3d Inst. Schr Henry Croskey, Porter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 1st inst. Schr Henrietta Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Salem at uit. Schrs A. Truedell, Barreit; Ella Amsden, Smith; P. olce, Adams; and Wm. H. Sargent, Sargent, bence, Bolce. Adams; and Wm. H. Sargent, Bargent, Rence, at Salem ist Inst
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, salled from Salem ist inst.
Schr M. J. Russeli, Smith; Otbello, Eldridge, Sea Breeze, Coombs: Brandywine, Irelan; H. H. Huntley, Nickerson; and Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, as Salem 2d inst.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers soth nit.

Sohr A. E. Safford, Hinson, hence, at Providence 2d instant. Schr Neille Potter, Somers, hence, at Danvers 2d instant. Schrs I. H. Wainwright, Bowes, and Eliza Pharo, Falkenburg, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5. — Arrived, steamship Eagle, from Havans.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Arrived steamship Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool.

Barque Magdalena, Searle, from Aspinwall.

Brig Fortuna, Lawrence, from Oporto.

Brig Harriet Amelia, Lippincott, from Matamoras.

Brig Minstrel, Reny, from Santos.